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SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CSCE MEETING

AU011835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 1 Aug 80

["Intense Efforts Are Needed for the Thorough Preparations and Successful Development of the Madrid Reunion"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Aug (AGERPRES)--Socialist Romania participated actively in this event and enjoys having been one of the initiators of the all European conference and having made a substantial contribution to the positive evolution and mutations on the continent, to the preparation and successful development of the great European forum, SCINTEIA of August 1 writes in an editorial article devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, highlighting the historic importance of the event.

Romania marks this event being fully engaged in the implementation of the Helsinki agreement stipulations as regards the achievement of real lasting security on our continent, taking consistent action for the materialization of the adopted resolutions.

The careful, lucid examination of events, the newspaper further writes, shows that the Helsinki adopted documents have borne a positive influence on the later developments on the continent. Equally true is the fact that, unfortunately, the peoples' hopes in the decisions stipulated by the Helsinki Final Act were not fully confirmed.

After the conference a certain euphoria and self-complacency has become manifest, the peoples have not worked energetically enough in view of implementing the set targets, of solving the basic problems, the essential ones, on which European security actually depends. Five years after the conclusion of the Helsinki conference the peoples on the continent are justified by nothing to feel more secure--on the contrary, it can be said that over this period the risk factors have become more marked, the arms race has kept intensifying, particularly in the European zone, this being one more proof that the measures adopted at that time for enhancing confidence and stability on the continent did not cover essential aspects, that no concrete measures were taken for triggering a real disarmament process, as a fundamental aspect, as a prerequisite of security.

In spite of the string of hotbeds of tension and conflict existing in the world, it is here, in Europe, where the two opposing blocs keep overarmed, that the most dangerous "detonators" exists and can lead to a devastating world conflagration. Under the circumstances there is no more urgent aim or nobler cause for all the European states and peoples than doing everything for removing the dangers threatening not only Europe but also the entire human kind. kind.

Under the present circumstances, when although the "peak" tension is left behind, sources of tension and the tendencies of return to the cold war still exist, Romania believes that "achieving European security is a most important target for the international life". All developments prove that the signing of the Helsinki act was not the end but, on the contrary, the beginning of a process of laborious and intense efforts by all states towards the materialization of the new principles of relations, towards the implementation as a unitary whole of the resolutions adopted.

In light of the developments of the five years elapsed since the conclusion of the Helsinki conference, the preparation of the Madrid meeting is highly topical since this meeting should result not in general declarations of intent but in tangible measures meant to contribute to the translation into fact of the Final Act. In Romania's conception the Madrid meeting should focus on European military disengagement and disarmament issues. Romania has emphasized that the adoption of concrete, efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament is the only real and lasting support to European security.

In this context, of particular importance would be the making in Madrid of a firm decision as well as the adoption of a precise mandate as regards the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe with the participation of all the states signatory to the Final Act. A military balance which should guarantee all states' security can be achieved only by steadily lowering the ceiling of armings.

That is why Romania has declared for the annulment or at least the postponement of the deployment of new types of medium-range missiles in Europe and for a passage to negotiations conducive to an agreement on the elimination, on both sides of the continent, of missiles, starting with the intermediate-range ones, of all nuclear weapons in general.

In the efforts for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting Romania starts from the reality that peace and security are indivisible, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion stressing that she is of the opinion that the Madrid meeting should be considered as an opportunity of mobilizing the efforts of all states, of all peoples to determine a lessening of tension and the normalization of the international life.

BREZHNEV CRIMEA TALKS WITH EAST EUROPEAN LEADERS SCORED

AU021908 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] TASS, the revisionist Soviet news agency, reports that Brezhnev, the leader of Soviet social imperialism, recently received the leader of the Polish revisionist clique in the Crimea. According to reports, they discussed a number of problems pertaining to mutual relations in various fields and the economic situation in both countries.

As is known, a number of other leaders from Sofia, Prague and other capitals preceded Gierek and were also received by Brezhnev. The main subject discussed was mutual relations.

The regular summoning of their vassals to Moscow by the Russian masters and the systematic trips made by Soviet emissaries to their domains are closely related to the Kremlin's efforts to tie them up even more securely behind its imperialist cart. In the current situation, however, the implementation of its hegemonistic and expansionistic policy in Europe and the world of the Moscow social imperialists requires that they should seek more active support from their East European vassals; in other words, it requires greater subordination on their part. This is precisely the spirit that characterized the recent negotiations.

Among other subjects, Brezhnev and Gierek spoke about economic relations between their two respective countries, and, specifically, about a deepening of cooperation and specialization in certain important industrial branches within the framework of the so-called socialist integration. What is concealed behind this so-called integration is made clear by the facts themselves--that is, a growing economic dependence of the East European countries on the Soviet metropolis.

HIGH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE CLAIMED

AU011449 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATA)--Speaking about the high rates that have characterized the advance of Albania on the road of socialism in general, the vice-president of the state planning commission, Bujar Kolaneci, stressed in an interview with the correspondent of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY that in 1979 as against 1960 the total industrial production has increased about 5 times and the agricultural production 3 times, while for special branches, the production has increased as follows: engineering industry 21 times; the production of coal 4.6 times; chromium industry 4.5 times; the production of electric power 15.4 times; copper industry 28 times; chemical industry 51 times; building material industry 8.6 times; etc. Light industry together with agriculture fulfill over 85 percent of the needs for mass consumer goods.

It is also achieved to ensure every year since 1976 the bread of the people from the locally produced bread grains. As well as this, our socialist agriculture meets the needs of the people with meat, milk, fruits, vegetables etc. and provides the light industry with about 80 percent of the raw materials it is in need of.

Other branches of economy such as construction work, transport, communal services, trade etc. are also characterized by their impetuous development.

Ever brighter prospects are opened to our economy by the 7th Five Year Plan (1981-1985). Our economy has and will create other new possibilities which will allow the preservation of high rates of increase of social production, national income, industrial and agricultural production which surpass 3-4 times the rates of the increase of the population.

From the hitherto studies it comes out that in 1985 as against 1980 the total industrial and agricultural production will increase a great deal. The excess of social product alone for the new five year plan is estimated to be larger than the excess of social product achieved during the 15 years 1950-1965.

The material and financial resources provide the possibilities that the investments for the development of the various branches of the productive and non-productive sphere be about 30 per cent larger than those made during the 6th Five Year Plan or larger than the investments made during the first four five year plans (1951-1970) taken together.

The drafting of such a plan and its application completely relying on our own forces, without any foreign aid or credit is another great victory which testifies to the correctness of the line of the party for the development of an independent economy which is an indispensable condition for the strengthening and guaranteeing of the country's political independence. It will be another big step forward which will make economy ever more powerful and with ever increasing stability for the complete construction of the socialist society always successfully coping with the imperialist revisionist blockade.

BRIEFS

DEPARTURE OF UPPER VOLTA DELEGATION--The youth delegation of the Communist Revolutionary Party of Upper Volta which has been visiting our country has left Albania. During its stay the delegation learned about the work, actions and revolutionary initiatives of our youth. The delegation was seen off by Etemije Zeneli, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 80 AU]

CEREMONY AT NAVAL SCHOOL--A ceremony was held today at the "Hysni Kapo" Naval officers higher school in Vlore during which diplomas were granted to students who have completed their studies. The occasion was attended by members of the teaching staff, students, district party and state cadres and other guests. The ceremony was also attended by Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of defense and chief of the general staff, who greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and the Ministry of Defense. A telegram was sent by the meeting to Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80 AU]

BTA OBSERVER COMMENTS ON U.S. 'DOUBLE GAME' IN MIDDLE EAST

AU021410 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Aug, (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--The two late events related to one and the same problem--the Middle East one--are illustrative in many respects. First of all they expose the double game of the United States, which are patronizing and encouraging the aggressive anti-Arab policy of Israel, while occasionally levelling face-saving protest declarations against this policy. At the special extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, the United States and Israel suffered a bitter defeat. Of 112 states only six stood solidary with the United States and voted against the resolutions confirming the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination and to a statehood, insisting on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territory. The resolution, adopted with such an overwhelming majority has actually condemned the Israeli aggressor as well as its American patron. It is not accidental that the United States attacked the resolution in strong terms.

The adoption of this resolution is assuming particular significance since it stands in high contrast with the Camp David accords, adopted by Israel and Egypt under the tutelage of the United States. The world has answered a firm "no" to the Camp David accords which serve the American policy and interests in the Middle East, favour Israel and are at high variance with both the interests of the Arab and the Palestinian people and the requirements for peace and security for all countries and peoples in the region, the Israeli people included.

The second significant event related to the Middle East problem is Israel's drastic move of annexing eastern Jerusalem and announcing it the capital of Israel.

Apparently Israel would not have resorted to such a daring defiance in regard to the 150-million Arab world and the world public opinion, in regard to international law and international agreements, had it not been for the backing of the United States, a defiance in spite of all the UN resolutions and exactly on the next day after the adoption of the resolution of the extraordinary special session.

To a major extent Israel's decision elucidates the nature of the Camp David accords. The accords have put up no barrier to the Israeli expansionist policy. Prime Minister Begin himself, has already declared that the proclamation of occupied Jerusalem for the capital of Israel means no violation of these accords.

The "wrath", formally demonstrated by Washington on the Israeli decision, is a mere pose. It seeks to placate the Arab and world public opinion, to facilitate the Egyptian president in resuming the interrupted American-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, with a view to continuing the application of the anti-Arab Camp David accords as before.

BTA ANALYST PRAISES SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR

AU011414 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Aug (BTA news analyst T. Stoyanov)--The Soviet Union completed the withdrawal from the territory of the German Democratic Republic of a 20,000 strong army contingent, 1,000 tanks and other fighting equipment.

This fact rates high in importance in the list of the peace efforts. First of all, due to the fact that it represents a considerable quota in European trust so painfully disrupted of late by the U.S. and NATO moves. Second, due to the fact that the pullout of the military contingent is an act of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies, determined by no obligations to anybody, except for the responsibility to the cause of peace and detente.

There have always been people to play arbitrarily with the colour hues, to paint white or black the events in compliance with their self-interested motives. Probably in this case again arbitrary assessments will be given on this side of the ocean or overseas with a different degree of strength. But for the peoples of the old continent, as well as for those who live in various corners of the globe the fact remains unchanged; the Soviet Union has reduced unilaterally and voluntarily its troops in central Europe.

Mr Leonid Brezhnev declared the decision on the pullout of troops on October 6, 1979. Instead of the intended term of one year, the operation was completed earlier--on August 1. In the great context of the Helsinki fifth anniversary this fact holds both a symbolic and a real significance.

A symbolic one because it comes to mark the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, a real significance because in a situation of hysteria and threats addressed to the East, the Soviet Union made an act of goodwill.

Those who assess arbitrarily the events and facts could say: "A propaganda move of the Kremlin". But then everybody could think and thousands and millions will say it: "Why then the USA does not reciprocate with similar 'propaganda', withdrawing, for instance, ships and airplanes from the Persian Gulf".

The malice of interpretation of political or military moves certainly has a ceiling. Because lies are short-lived; long-lived is the truth, slow as it sometimes is in making its way through the haze of capitalizations, aberrations and blackmail.

The haze, however, disperses and truth stays.

Ever more and more people on the globe regard the Soviet Union as a state of consistent, sober and firm policy of peace, cooperation and understanding with all states.

The echelons of troops which set out from central Europe eastwards were another proof of the Soviet love of peace.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES ON VACATION 1 AUGUST

AU011928 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 1 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, arrived on a holiday here at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY'S CENTRAL SECRETARY BLECHA ON VISIT

Zhivkov Meeting

AU031909 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 3 Aug (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council received Mr Karl Blecha, central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party, chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society and of the Austrian national committee for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

During the talks they discussed questions related to the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria.

Lyudmila Zhivkova Meeting

AU022050 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Tex] Varna, 2 Aug (BTA)--Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the National Coordination Commission "1300 Years of Bulgaria" with the Council of Ministers, received Karl Blecha, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society and of the Austrian national committee for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. At the meeting thoughts were exchanged about the forthcoming celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

WORLD CUSTOMS COUNCIL SECRETARY RADFORD ON VISIT

AU011930 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 1 Aug (BTA)--Sir Ronald Radford, secretary general of the World Customs Organization-the Council for Customs Cooperation, was on an official visit to Bulgaria.

During his stay issues related to the forthcoming general session of the Council of Customs Cooperation due to be held in Varna in June of 1981, were discussed.

Views were also exchanged on the role and work of the Council and on the participation and the contribution of the Bulgarian Customs Administration to international customs cooperation.

CORRECTIONS TO REPORT ON 29 JULY BCP PLENUM

The following corrections to the item entitled "BCP Plenum Sets Congress Date, Reviews Socioeconomic Progress," published in the 31 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page C 2, are supplied from RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 30 July:

On page C 2, third paragraph, last line, substitute for "words indistinct": "complete the 1980 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan as a whole."

On page C 3, third paragraph, first line: change "work at each working unit" to read "work with every worker"; in the sixth paragraph, sixth line substitute for "words indistinct": "and of all kinds of labor."

On page C 4, last paragraph, sixth line, change: "Dobrudzha Congress" to read "Buzludzha Congress."

HUSAK RETURNS FROM HOLIDAY IN USSR 3 AUGUST

LD031843 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Prague--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak returned here on Sunday from a holiday in the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

RESULTS OF HUSAK-BREZHNEV CRIMEA MEETING VIEWED

AU011353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Spirit of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] As have meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and top representatives of other fraternal countries, the Crimean meeting between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, has already become a significant tradition and an important element of mutual relations between the fraternal communist parties. Each of these meetings represents a new and significant motivation to develop mutual cooperation on Marxist-Leninist principles, on which mutual relations among socialist countries are based. The same spirit also permeated the present meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev.

The two representatives of our fraternal parties informed each other about the topical tasks being undertaken by the CPSU and CPCZ in the present significant period of their lifes and work. In fact, the CPSU is preparing its 26th congress, as was decided by the June session of its Central Committee. It will be a congress which will comprehensively evaluate the results achieved in fulfilling the 25th congress program and it will set the tasks for further accomplishments in building communism and for the further struggle for peace and the nations' security. There is not doubt that the experience won in the Soviet communists' preparations for the approaching 26th CPSU Congress is most significant for our own party also. Our party is also in the final phase of accomplishing the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress and it is starting to prepare for its 16th congress. As always in the past, the experience of the Soviet communists is of enormous significance for us in our present phase.

The Crimean meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev stated that cooperation between our fraternal parties and socialist countries is successfully developing in all spheres--in the political, economic, and international field. It confirmed that our mutual relations in individual spheres have reached an unprecedented level. The development and strengthening of these relations are aiding the consolidation of fraternal alliance between our socialist states and strengthening the unity of the socialist community; and they are the basic factor of the stable dynamic development of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the source of our certainties. At the Crimean meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev great attention was devoted to mutual cooperation in the economic sphere. The two top representatives exchanged information about the progress achieved in preparing the 5-year plans of economic and social development for 1981-85; and on this occasion it was considered highly valuable that the program of production specialization and cooperation to 1990 provides good prospects to further advance economic cooperation between the CSSR and USSR: It specifies the integration program and it also significantly promotes speedier scientific-technical advance. [paragraph continues]

The cooperation agreement in the nuclear power industry, signed between the CSSR and USSR this June in Prague is of far-reaching significance. Cooperation with the Soviet Union in this sector--cooperation that has enabled us to take important steps in developing our nuclear power industry and nuclear engineering--represents a decisive step to ensure our needs in fuel and energy and to solve these most important problems on a long-range basis. Such cooperation also means a striking contribution to the solution of energy problems within the CEMA framework.

In view of the present complicated period in international life, great attention was devoted at the Crimean meeting to topical matters of the international situation. The two top representatives of our fraternal parties assessed the present situation in the world and highly praised the results of the great struggle led by the countries of the socialist community against imperialism's attacks on international detente. They stated that in their loud-mouthed attack against the socialist countries the imperialist forces are beginning to lose their breath. The attempts at isolating the Soviet Union politically and economically are being wrecked one after another, but the people's security is seriously threatened by the endeavor of aggressive Western circles to disrupt the present equilibrium of forces and to put their stake on achieving military supremacy by escalating feverish armament. In this situation the unchangeable and consistent orientation of the countries of the socialist community toward maintaining and deepening the process of international detente--clearly expressed in the declaration of the May session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee--is of particular significance. The latest Soviet proposals on the consolidation of European security are in keeping with this line.

In their specific and realistic proposals, which proceed from the principle of equal security, the socialist countries have shown the path toward agreements. It now depends on the Western countries whether the constantly accelerating armament rate, which threatens the people's security, will continue, or whether one will succeed in stopping the dangerous growth of military arsenals and whether realistic prospects will emerge for future disarmament. The materialization of these proposals, together with the proposals to consolidate European security and eliminate the threat represented by the plans of the United States and other NATO countries to deploy new medium-range missiles on the territory of certain West European countries would significantly contribute to consolidating the atmosphere of peaceful cooperation both in Europe and beyond the borders of our continent.

Yes, the path of socialism, the path of commonsense should be taken by those Western states whose politicians are now striving to take the path of confrontation, of a new cold war. Surely they should take into account, apart from everything else, the fact that the anticommunist campaign, developed by the United States on a far-reaching and broad basis against the USSR and other socialist countries, has met with failure. The summer Olympic games now underway in Moscow and the facts of international life show indisputably and conclusively that the future in international relations belongs solely to political realism.

The Crimean meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev also showed that the heroic Afghan people may fully and unconditionally rely on the fraternal solidarity of our countries. It showed that, together with the other socialist states, we fully support the just cause of the Afghan revolution and its fight against its enemies. The socialist countries will never allow imperialism's insidious plans result in making Afghanistan a new Chile and drown the Afghan revolution in blood. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, together with other fraternal countries, support the just cause of the Afghan people, who are defending the achievements of their April revolution.

They are prepared to aid the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Crimean meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev spoke in favor of further developing contacts between states with different social systems, and on various levels. In this connection the usefulness of recent talks between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and French President Giscard d'Estaing, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, was stressed as representing a significant contribution to creating an atmosphere of international trust.

The Crimean meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and full agreement of opinions. It is a new and significant contribution to further consolidating our mutual relations, to consolidating the unity of the socialist community and to enhancing its weight in the fight for peace and the peoples' security.

STROUGAL GREETS VANUATU COUNTERPART ON INDEPENDENCE

AU011220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations on the Declaration of Independence"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Jul (CTK)--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Walter Lini, prime minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, on the declaration of his country's independence.

PRESS REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES IN WAGE POLICY

AU011545 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 31 July 1980 on page 1 carries a 500-word "IK"-signed leading article, entitled "The Importance of Material Incentives," which is devoted to the impact of the "set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy" on wage policy. The paper stresses that "wages must be in direct harmony with the specific work results of individuals, workshops, plants, enterprises and economic production units." According to the paper, "this dependence will be most notably reflected among leading workers, who bear the responsibility for the overall results." In the event of a deviation from the plan up to 3 percent the reduction of the incentive part of their wages (which accounts for 20 percent of the wages) will be relatively small, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE explains. However, "if the deviation exceeds 3 percent there will be a progressive reduction of the bonuses" and "should the result deviate by 15 percent the entire incentive part of the wages will be eliminated." The purpose of this measure is "to prevent a deviation from planned results in the first place," the article says.

The paper admits that "this whole problem will be very exacting and sensitive" but adds that "without a greater dependence of the remuneration resources on the attained results it would be impossible to intensify the wages' stimulating effect." The new measures that will go into effect at the beginning of 1981 "will eliminate the untenable practice which nullified the results of good collectives to the benefit of lagging collectives and thus weakened the interest in a speedy mobilization of one's internal reserves," the paper goes on to say. It also points out that before the introduction of the "set of measures" it will be necessary "to gradually rework the wage mechanism, including the bonus system, so as to accentuate the merit of each collective and individual."

In the final passage the LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE article mentions that this work is currently taking place in the individual economic production units, which elaborate the tasks laid down by the set of measures and detail them for the lower organizational levels.

An example of such an adjustment of the remuneration system is outlined by Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 29 July 1980 in the "SCH"-signed article "Clear Responsibility, Good Accounts" on page 1 and 2. This 550-word article gives an account of the "interesting changes" in the wage system being currently introduced by the Rudy Letov enterprise. Characterizing the changes the paper says that "the game has become somewhat 'rougher' but--to use sports terminology again--the boards of the icerink have become wider in both directions: For remunerating good results as well as for penalizing poor-quality work."

Moving on to details the paper says that "the assessment of technicians, for instance, takes place in three stages. Each worker has three binding indexes. If he fails to fulfill one of them the remuneration is reduced by 25 percent. In the next stage it is the method of nonfulfillment that is assessed and it can be accompanied by further sanctions. Another interesting new element is that the chief's indexes are also the indexes for the subordinate employees of his department. This makes the system more rigid but the closer interdependence between the chief and his people creates at the same time a certain 'pressure from below' oriented toward the fulfillment of the joint tasks."

According to the paper the remuneration of the workers is governed by similar changes: "For each percentage of nonfulfillment the tariff is being reduced by 3 percent, which constitutes a harsh measure compared with the former practice. The loss can be made up in the course of the quarter but when it is shifted to the next quarter then it represents a forfeiture of at least 50 percent."

Simultaneously with those changes, the bonuses for the overfulfillment of the plan have been raised, as have the incentives for a more intensive utilization of expensive machinery: "Each percentage point above 85 percent as regards the utilization of machinery represents an additional 4 percent of the basic tariff," VECERNI PRAHA reports.

REACTION TO SET OF MEASURES DESCRIBED

AU011823 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Gejza Vilcek in column "We Comment": "Set of Measures and Communists"]

[Excerpt] Some of the reactions to the concrete detailing of the set of measures reflect certain impatience. The sectors' concrete measures allegedly have actually nothing new or only very little that is new. This view arises from the tendency toward extremist and radical solutions or from the fact that the public and the party and economic aktivs have thus far acquainted themselves with the set of measures as a whole, as with a comprehensive document. However, the sectors' plans are, naturally, only partially detailed. This is precisely in accordance with the principle contained in the set of measures, but not everyone remembers it: The measures will begin to be realized gradually as of 1981, parallel with the prerequisites created for their implementation. We have to add that in order to develop the economy more intensively and to produce more effectively and in better quality, there is no need to put everything upside down and make it topsy-turvy and to disorient people, because that only leads to results that are opposite of those we expect.

RUDE PRAVO STRESSES NEED FOR ENERGY SAVINGS

AU0111247 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Michael Ac commentary in the column "Note": "To Economize in the Right Place"--all figures as published]

[Text] The power situation is forcing us to save energy, always and everywhere, in industry as well as in households, but sometimes we fail to realize where we should start saving. For instance, many people think that they do enough when they turn off one or two lights, and then they consume 10 times more water for washing, bathing or doing their laundry than is absolutely necessary.

At the same time it is easy to calculate that 500 40-watt fluorescent tubes consume the same amount of power needed to fill a bathtub with warm instead of cold water. Another example: To raise a weight of 427 kilograms 1 meter high is a task not even the strongest among those we have been watching competing at the Olympic games can manage, and such a superhuman effort would suffice, provided it is 100-percent effective, to heat 1 liter of water only 1 meager degree celsius!

We must handle heat far more thriftily than has so far been the case in industry and in households. That is why we should reflect far more broadly about saving energy, which is our all-social task, and not only when we switch off some needlessly burning lamp.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK

LD011444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] President Gustav Husak has appointed Bretislav Matoncha ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia in the Kingdom of Denmark. In this connection he has recalled Frantisek Mika from this post.

LENART PRESENTS ORDER OF LABOR AWARD TO SLOVAK OFFICIAL

LD041104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of Labor in Bratislava today to Anna Kretova, deputy chairwoman of the Slovak National Council, on the occasion of her jubilee birthday. This high state distinction had been conferred on her by the president of the republic in recognition of her years of active and selfless work in party and public posts in building socialism in our homeland. At the same time Comrade Anna Kretova received a letter from the CPSL Central Committee, which pays tribute to her creative and active work and her patriotism and internationalism.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK SAVINGS INCREASE--In the first 6 months of 1980, private deposits with the Slovak state savings bank increased by about Kcs1.25 billion. The total private savings held by the bank at present amount to almost Kcs46.6 billion. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GRENADIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Interview

AU011559 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 80 p 4

["NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview with Bernard Coard: Course Toward Democracy and Social Justice: Deputy Prime Minister of Grenada on the Anti-Imperialist Policy of the Country and Party"]

[Text] Bernard Coard, head of the Grenada Government delegation currently paying an official visit to the GDR, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, trade, industry and planning and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, has granted the following interview to our staffer Jochen Preussler:

ND: What is currently--16 months after the start of the revolutionary transformation--the situation in Grenada?

Bernard Coard: Despite the great difficulties which stem from the colonial past and the corrupt dictatorship of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy our country's inhabitants, filled with enthusiasm and confidence, are about to build a new society. In doing so our people very resolutely repel all the attacks by imperialism--there have been 4 CIA-inspired counterrevolutionary putsch attempts since the revolution of 13 March 1979--and they are ready to defend the new development with its first few gains in the future.

After these counterrevolutionary plots tens of thousands of people paraded in the streets to express their support for the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and to identify themselves with the revolution.

Imperialism is trying to turn back the wheel of history and to prevent the national and social liberation movement in Latin America and the Caribbean from spreading to other countries. It is recruiting mercenaries in the United States and the countries ruled by reactionary regimes to invade Grenada one day and overthrow the people's power. We possess very accurate information about all this. Imperialism also is trying its hands at economic sabotage and terror.

However, imperialism will not succeed in bringing our country under its whip again. Our people have had too many bad experiences under it. They will follow their own road to freedom, democracy and social justice.

ND: How does the economic development proceed?

Bernard Coard: We have succeeded on the economic front in the past 16 months in stabilizing the economy. The heritage left us by dictator Gairy was catastrophic. The state coffers were empty, finances were in disorder, transport, the health service, schools, the entire social and economic infrastructure in general were in extraordinarily poor shape. We are now changing the situation step by step for the benefit of the people, and for the first time in history the population is supporting the government with voluntary work such as for example, work on the building of water lines, hospitals, schools and roads.

ND: What characterizes the New Jewel Movement?

Bernard Coard: The New Jewel Movement is a political party, the government party in Grenada, a spearhead that led the masses in the March 1979 revolution and now leads the people's struggle for a better life and a new society. [paragraph continues]

It was founded on 11 March 1973 and came into being out of the uniting of two progressive political organizations. The Jewel Movement, this being the abbreviation for "Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation," and the movement for Assemblies of the People (MAP).

ND: How are Grenada's relations with the socialist countries developing?

Bernard Coard: It is our party's and government's policy to maintain good relations with all countries in the world, except with racist and fascist regimes. We belong to the nonaligned states, which however does not mean that we are pursuing a passive and neutral policy. For example, we are not neutral on the question of aggression or imperialist intervention. We support the liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism. This struggle also has the moral and material aid of the socialist countries.

The states of the socialist community play a significant role in supporting the developing countries. We highly value this. Therefore we develop our relations with these states on a close, friendly and equal basis.

ND: You are presently paying the first official visit of a Grenada delegation to our republic. What are your impressions so far?

Bernard Coard: Our relations with the GDR are very cordial; it has become necessary to reach a new quality of our relations, to exchange ideas, expand trade and to promote economic and technical cooperation. I must say that the talks we have had so far with leading GDR representatives have filled our delegation with great satisfaction. These talks have been very useful and satisfying.

Conclusion of Talks

LD012006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--Negotiations between government delegations of the GDR and Grenada were concluded in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol. The Grenada delegation was led by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, trade, industry and planning, and the GDR delegation was led by Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle.

In talks with leading GDR politicians the guest gave information on the development and the process of fundamental anti-imperialist transformations in his country. The GDR representatives explained the peaceful policies of the GDR and the Warsaw Pact states.

The parties to the talks agreed on basic issues of international development. During the talks, which were held in the spirit of friendship, opportunities for deepening cooperation between the two countries in the economic, seientific-technical and cultural field were discussed. Important proposals for economic cooperation in selected fields were submitted.

Departure 3 August

LD040855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--The Grenada Government delegation led by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister and minister for finance, trade, industry and planning, ended its 1-week visit to the GDR on Sunday. It was given a cordial send-off from Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle.

VANUATU REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED, CONGRATULATED

AU011552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 80 p 1

["GDR Congratulates Republic of Vanuatu: Recognition as a Sovereign and Independent State Declared"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Ati George Kalkoa, president of the Republic of Vanuatu:

On the occasion of the achievement of independence by the Republic of Vanuatu I extend to you the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and people.

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to inform you that the GDR recognizes the Republic of Vanuatu as a sovereign and independent state and that it is ready for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

I wish you and the people of the republic well-being as well as successes in consolidating independence.

BURUNDI DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY VERNER

LD011932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Parti de l'Unite et du Progres National du Burundi [UPRONA], led by permanent secretary Emile Mworoha, arrived in Berlin today. The delegation was cordially welcomed by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During their visit the guests from Burundi will acquaint themselves with the experiences of the SED and its work in various sectors of social life.

HONECKER GREETS MADAGASCAR PARTY LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU011655 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 80 p 1

["Congratulations for R. Andriamanjato: Erich Honecker to Madagascar Politician on His 50th Birthday"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has conveyed cordial birthday greetings to Richard Andriamanjato, chairman of the democratic committee for supporting the charter of the Madagascar revolution/party of the independence congress of Madagascar [as printed]. The telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee I convey to you the most cordial greetings on your 50th birthday.

The close friendly relations between our parties have a solid basis in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the freedom of the peoples and for their social progress.

I wish you best health and further great successes in your tireless activity for peace and the happiness of men.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS BRITISH COMMUNISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011558 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

["Fraternal Greetings to the Communists of Great Britain: SED Central Committee on 60th Party Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has addressed the following congratulatory message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Great Britain the SED Central Committee conveys to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

Since its emergence the Communist Party of Great Britain has resolutely endorsed the defense of the interests of the workers class and of all working people and has endorsed peace, democracy and social progress. It embodies the finest traditions of the British labor movement.

Under the banner of proletarian internationalism the British communists stood in the foremost ranks of the movement for defending the young Soviet power and against the imperialist intervention policy. With their self-sacrificing involvement in the peoples' struggle against colonialist and neocolonialist oppression, for national liberation and self-determination your party has earned high international prestige.

Even now the British communists are heading the struggle of their country's working people against the attempts by the ruling quarters to shift the burdens of the exacerbating capitalist crisis onto the people's shoulders. They are intensifying their activities against exploitation, unemployment and social reaction.

In the face of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and the threat to world peace through the acts of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, joint actions are needed on the part of communists and all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces. The adventurous plans of all enemies of detente and disarmament must be thwarted. The SED and the British Communist Party are working to defeat all attacks on detente and to secure peace on our continent and throughout the world. This is why our parties condemn the NATO long-term arms program and the fateful Brussels missile decision and they call for ratification of SALT II.

Our two parties are linked by decades of struggle on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism, our joint world outlook. The SED reaffirms its unswerving solidarity with the just struggle of the British communists. On the occasion of your jubilee we wish you much success in strengthening the party ranks and in defending the basic vital interests of your country's working people.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SWISS AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD011414 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Swiss ambassador in the GDR, Dr Friedrich Schnyder, held a reception in Berlin on Friday to mark his country's national day. The guests included member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Erich Mueckenberger, the deputy State Council chairman, Heinrich Homann, and other personages from the GDR's social life. Present were also the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

IRAQI NEWS AGENCY OPENS EAST BERLIN BRANCH

AU011637 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Iraqi News Agency INA has opened a permanent office in the GDR capital. On this occasion INA correspondent Said al-Sadi gave a reception in Berlin's international press center on Wednesday [30 July] afternoon.

GERSTNER REVIEWS GRAIN HARVEST, U.S. EMBARGO

DW040953 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpt] It is with interest that we watch the smooth progress of harvest work. Last week the grain harvest made good headway; the mowing of winter barley is nearing conclusion. In the Boerde and Altmark areas some Kreise have already finished that work, such as Stassfurt, Wolmirstedt, Burg and Havelberg. Everything has been adapted to fully utilize available time. The LPG's help each other with their harvest, with those needing the equipment first borrowing it from their neighbors. The harvest threshing machines are operating 10 to 12 hours daily, with the straw collecting brigades directly following them. Each year between 7 and 8 million tons of straw are collected. It is used primarily for animal fodder in the form of straw pellets. Once the straw has been cleared from the fields the stubble is turned to prepare for catch crop planting.

In Magdeburg Bezirk catch crops have been planted on 25,000 hectares. The earlier the catch crops are planted, the better chances of its harvest. One third of the early potatoes has also been dug out; the moist weather of the past few weeks was favorable for the maturing process of the potatoes. The peasants and gardeners are currently harvesting the field vegetables. Much of that is fully grown, too.

If I say, dear listeners, that this year we are watching the harvest with particular interest, then this is due for one thing to the adverse weather in June and July which caused us some worry; but in part, it is also due to the politicizing of the grain by the Americans with their nonsensical embargo policy against the Soviet Union. Grain has gained strategic significance. Small wonder that the socialist states make an intensified effort to increase harvest yields. We in the GDR are doing this quite purposefully and with concentration through most diversified measures. We also intend to cultivate each square meter of soil that lends itself to agricultural utilization, even if it is only by the establishment of small gardens.

Earth, too, has become a raw material which requires austerity. In Leipzig Bezirk the worker-peasant inspectorate recently carried out a survey in 200 cities and villages and found more than 1,000 hectares of unused land which will now be put to agricultural utilization. In the other parts of the republic, too, in all villages everywhere people are searching for fallow land. What impresses me is how we in the GDR are trying in all fields to cope on our own with the difficulties that affect us from outside.

The Canadian Government, dear listeners, last week lifted the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. Ministers of state declared that the former conservative government had made a serious mistake when it yielded to the U.S. pressure in the embargo issue. Losses to the Canadian farmers amounted to $63 million in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan provinces alone.

The losses of U.S. farmers are even greater, which is particularly painful there because the United States is in acute recession. Other grain exporting countries such as Argentina, by the way, refused to join the U.S. embargo from the outset. Hence, it was a flop.

During these summer months, too, the raw material prices keep climbing on the Western markets. Dear listeners, let us take a closer look at this price explosion. In 1979 the raw material prices increased by 22.5 percent on the average--that is within 1 year. Dear listeners, the speed of this price increase was four times greater in 1979, when compared with the three preceding years. These drastic factors, dear listeners, must be taken into consideration and simply cannot be ignored.

If we take a look at individual prices the picture looks even worse. The steel price, the price for rolling mill products, nonferrous metals, and natural rubber in 1979 increased by 29 percent as compared to 1978. The crude oil price from December 1978 to December 1979 increased by 90 percent on the capitalist markets, and this year several crude-oil price hikes took place already. The prices for consumer-goods raw materials--cotton, wool, sythetic fibers--increased by 20.7 percent in this one year, 1979, and the leather price climbed much faster.

Prices for agricultural products--grain, fodder, coffee, cocoa--in 1979 increased by 10.4 percent over the 1978 level. The prices for precious metals rose extraordinarily in 1979--namely, the price for silver by 84 percent, gold by 59 percent, and platinum by 49 percent. If we take the international raw material prices of the mid-fifties as equivalent to 100, then today's raw material prices are above 500 percent, meaning the prices quintupled. This means that each year we must spend several billion marks more for importing the same quantity of raw materials we imported previously. The whole development indicates that this trend will keep up in the eighties.

The conclusion can only be to maximally increase exports, save imports, and enhance foreign-trade efficiency. Most combines and plants already are working toward achieving this goal.

FRG INSTITUTE ASSESSES 1980 GDR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

DW311207 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Christa Meyer-Koester article: "With New Concepts"]

[Text] For the first half of 1980 the GDR leadership reports plan fulfillment and overfulfillment for the most important economic target figures--national income, industrial goods production, and domestic trade turnover. Experts on GDR conditions are not surprised by these figures, because the comparable starting base, the first half of 1979, was rather low due to production losses and cuts attributable to weather conditions and incorrect political decisions.

Even if the very general data of the fulfillment report or the omitted portions--since 1975, for example, no import and export figures have been published--do not allow an exact economic analysis, the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin (DIW) believes that it can draw the conclusion that the GDR economy has been subject to new concepts in the last year of the current 5-year plan. Thus, the dominance of foreign trade becomes more and more evident. Obviously the GDR has succeeded in nominally increasing imports and exports about equally in the 5-year plan now drawing to a close, which probably even corresponds to a real export growth rate owing to the price structure.

As suggested earlier, in this respect Western observers are largely dependent on estimates and the statistics from the GDR's partner countries. Thus, the Soviet foreign trade report for the first quarter of 1980 reveals that the GDR's imports from the Soviet Union increased by 25 percent whereas its exports to the fraternal country rose by only 10 percent. Therefore, the foreign trade deficit with the Soviet Union has been negative since 1975 and probably will remain so for some time due to the price increases for raw materials. In its trade with the rest of the CEMA states the GDR is probably at an advantage.

In trade with the West the GDR in 1979 managed to score a record deficit of 6 billion valuta marks. Granted, reference is made to enormous growth rates for the first few months of 1980, but this data is problematic. Inter-German trade provides an important orientation figure in that respect. Between January and April the GDR's purchases from the Federal Republic increased by 30 percent and its deliveries to the Federal Republic by 40 percent. According to the DIW findings, the increase on the purchase side is nearly exclusively based on price hikes, whereas in the case of the deliveries only about 15 percent was scored with price hikes. Hence, on the whole, what must be anticipated is that the high indebtedness with its consequence of increasing interest burdens will lead to a more reserved import policy.

If we take a look at the inland trade figures it turns out that industrial production has still grown remarkably despite all restrictions--material austerity, shortage of investment funds, spotty consumer supply--though obviously under an amended medium-range policy. Clear reductions occured in the chemical industry, presumably under the impression of the greater costs for crude oil and the considerable conversion difficulties in substituting brown coal for oil. Also reduced were the plan targets in light industry, last but not least under the pressure of competition from the developing countries and the ensuing unattainability of the "foreign exchange stability" in exports. Now that the installations construction and the machine tool branches are operating at a reduced pace, it is just electrical engineering and appliance construction sectors which have remained in line with the original 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

WINTER BARLEY HARVEST REPORT--Winter Barley is still to be harvested on 120,000 hectares in the GDR. While mowing operations on this crop has been largely wound up in the northern and middle Bezirks of the country, threshing operations are now concentrated in the south of the GDR. More than 70 percent of the winter barley has been harvested in Leipzig Bezirk. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1403 GMT 31 Jul 80 DW]

CLIMATIC DAMAGE--Thunderstorms and heavy rainfalls last night caused interruptions in railroad traffic on lines in Dresden, Halle and Neubrandenburg Bezirks. The rail bed was hollowed out by water on the Teterow-Malchin railroad line. Railroad workers immediately began repairing the damage. In Cottbus several underpasses were inundated after a heavy rainstorm this morning and had to be blocked off. The fire department had to be called at least 25 times to remove water from streets, cellars, houses and business buildings. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1757 GMT 31 Jul 80 DW]

JANOS KADAR BEGINS ANNUAL VACATION 1 AUGUST

LD011920 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 1 August (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has begun his regular, annual vacation.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL RECEIVES U.S. UNION DELEGATION

LD011052 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] An American trade union delegation was received by the deputy secretary general of the Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Mr Sandor Jakab, in Budapest today. The delegation of the American Dock Workers Union is in Hungary to study the country's trade union movement and the living and working conditions of Hungarian workers.

ISTVAN BUDA COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS, BOYCOTT ATTEMPTS

LD032020 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 August (MTI)--MTI reports from Moscow: Under-secretary of State Istvan Buda, president of the Hungarian National Office for Physical Education and Sport, head of the Hungarian sports delegation to the 22nd Olympic Games, gave a statement to Hungarian newsmen on Sunday.

Said he: "The Moscow Olympics marked a triumph of peace, friendship among peoples, work and organization. The great results achieved in the marvelous circumstances created by the Soviet organizers were absolutely realistic. With more than 100 Olympic and world records broken, the Moscow games have come to take a prestigious place even on the list of world tournaments and Olympics.

"The Hungarian team advanced a great deal in comparison with Montreal, and even with Munich. They won a total of 32 medals, including 7 gold, 10 silver and 15 bronze.

"I am happy that many of our world-renowned competitors, such as Zoltan Magyar or Ferenc Kocsis, succeeded to prove once more their excellent skills. On the other hand, I am particularly pleased over the breakthrough of several young people like Varga and Wladar."

Speaking about the future of the international sports movement, the failure of the boycott attempts and the possibilities of continued cooperation, Istvan Buda said: The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been true even hitherto to the Olympic ideals and the charter of the Olympic movement and will act in the same way in the future too. They will maintain their bilateral and multilateral sports relations, but if some try to mix politics to these contacts, they will naturally react accordingly.

AMBASSADOR SZUROS GIVES RECEPTION FOR ATHLETES IN MOSCOW

LD032018 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 August (MTI)--MTI reports from Moscow: Hungarian Ambassador Dr. Matyas Szuros to Moscow has given a reception in honour of the Hungarian sportsmen having attended the Moscow Olympics.

Present were at the reception, marked by an exceedingly cordial atmosphere, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Budapest Metropolitan Council; and Istvan Soltesz, Hungarian minister of metallurgy and machine industry, who arrived in Moscow for the end of the games. Under-secretary of State Istvan Buda, president of the Hungarian National Office for Physical Education and Sport, head of the Hungarian delegation, was also there.

In attendance was Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, head of department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as Vitaliy Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Moscow Olympics. Present were responsible officials from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST FOR ECONOMIC MEETING

LD031930 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 3 (MTI)--Hasan 'Ali, trade minister of the Republic of Iraq, member of the Council of Revolutionary Command, co-chairman of the Hungary-Iraq Standing Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, Sunday arrived in Budapest for the commission's 6th session. The guest was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the Joint Commission.

Arrival Interview

LD041324 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Correspondent Gyorgy Ney interview with Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport on 3 July; recorded--Hasan 'Ali in Arabic, with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] How do you see the development of Hungarian-Iraqi economic relations?

[Answer] There has been very good cooperation between the two counties in the most diverse fields for a considerable length of time now. This cooperation accords with the interests of both countries and peoples.

[Question] What do you expect from the sixth session of the joint committee?

[Answer] We expect the present session to lead to an increase in the effectiveness of economic cooperation. We regard Hungary as a traditional partner, a country with a number of developed industries and one possessing a high technological standard. We would like Hungary to participate with its developed industries and high technological level even more actively and effectively in the realization of those large-scale development projects, both in engineering and agriculture, which are now coming about in Iraq.

OMANI PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

LD311210 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 July (MTI)--A delegation of the People's Liberation Front of Oman paid a visit to Hungary on July 28-31 at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. They were received by Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and Dr Bela Kovacs, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and general secretary of the Hungarian National Peace Council. The guests conferred with representatives of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union of Hungary and the World Federation of Democratic Youth on issues of cooperation among their organizations. The delegation left Budapest on Thursday.

BRITISH, FRENCH AMBASSADORS RECEIVED BY LAZAR

LD011426 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have received introductory visits from Bryan George Cartledge, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Hungary, and Jacques Lecompt, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to Hungary.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR RECEIVE UN REPRESENTATIVE PAL RACZ

LD021950 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received Hungary's UNO representative Pal Racz, who is soon to leave for his post.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

LD021951 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has relieved Istvan Torok of his post as deputy foreign trade minister.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has exempted Dr Bela Szalai from his office of under-secretary of state at the Foreign Trade Ministry, with recognition of his merits and because of another important appointment, naming to his place Istvan Torok.

SOVIET FIGURES ATTEND MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION

AU011214 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] On Wednesday [30 July], diplomas were ceremoniously presented to students graduating this year from the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy, on which the Red Banner Order of Merit has been conferred. The ceremony staged at the academy's great hall was attended by General of the Army Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. Present at the festive event were heads of the Budapest Tenth District Party, state and social organizations, members of the corps of generals and commanders of the People's Army and leading representatives of the armed forces, as well as Col Gen Nikolay Silchenko, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact united armed forces in Hungary, and Lt Gen Aleksey Zaytsev, member of the Military Council of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in our country.

Following an inspection by the minister of defense and the national anthem, an order issued by the minister of defense on the occasion was read and the decision of the State Examination Committee was reviewed, and then Maj Gen Jozsef Lantodi, commander of the academy, presented the diplomas.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING FLOOD SITUATION

LD011434 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)--The level of south-east Hungarian Koros rivers is receding, the level at the north-east Hungarian upper stretch of River Tisza has gone down, while slight recession has been recorded also in the Bodrog River. Since the peak recorded at Felsoberecki on Monday, which surpassed all earlier records, the water level has decreased by a bare 21 cms. It is still swelling at Sarospatak and is expected to reach a peak of 660 gms. The Tisza water level at Tokaj measured 880 cms on Thursday and it is still rising, expectedly to reach the earlier record of 880 gms. Dikes along the Koros rivers received rainfall on Wednesday as well as on Thursday. It is predicted that following these showers fresh flood waves may be expected. This poses difficult tasks for flood protection squads in the Koros valley. With the help of the People's Army and local councils, additional manpower and machines have been mobilized with a view to making necessary preparations to ward off damages by a fresh flood wave in the region.

The consolidation of the dike burst along nearly 80 metres on the right bank of the double Koros has been completed and the flood protection workers have geared up to begin closure of the burst as soon as the level of the river and the outflown water equalizes. To speed up operations, the flood protection squads of the Nyiregyhaza and Szeged water conservancy authorities were moved into the area on Thursday. At present six squads equipped with machines are waiting to begin closing work the moment it becomes possible.

Flood protection alert is being observed along more than 2000 kilometers beside the swollen rivers of northeastern and southeastern Hungary. Out of this, third degree alert is in operation along a total stretch of 726 kms.

Despite vigorous water pumping, inland waters have expanded further to inundate 97,000 hectares including 33,000 hectares of sown fields. More than 10,000 persons are taking part in the defence operations against flood and inland waters in the Tisza valley. Their work is being assisted by nearly 1000 vehicles and machines.

More Heavy Flooding

LD021206 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI)--Due to the heavy showers in the preceding days, intense flooding has been reported in the Koros rivers network whose first indications became visible in the Hungarian stretch on Friday. The Sebes-Koros swelled by 60 cms in half a day at south-east Hungarian Korosszakall, while the Fekete-Koros rose by 130 cms at Ant.

According to the forecast, the river may register 492 cms, the maximum recorded so far at Korosszakall. Likewise, at Ant it may come in the vicinity of the all-time high of 988 cms.

The second wave of the flood waves has aggravated the situation and that is why quick measures were adopted by the water conservancy authorities. Fresh flood protection squads as well as troops from the army were sent into the region. Nearly 2,000 persons and a big number of machines have been directed to this area raising the number of people engaged in the protection of the dikes of the Koros rivers to 8,000.

In view of the approaching second wave of flood, experts at the double Koros burst decided not to wait for balance in the level of the river and the outflown water and the six mechanized squads began to close the burst on Thursday night. Flood protection workers are continuing intensive operations to complete closure of the burst before the second flood wave arrives.

For reducing the level of the second flood wave and for easing the rising water pressure on dikes, measures have been taken to open fresh emergency reservoirs. As such, if required, on the left bank of Fekete-Koros a gate will be made in the dike through explosion to open the Malyvad reservoir which is capable of holding 75 million cubic-metres of water from the river. If required, the flood defence squads are on alert to open also the Kutas emergency reservoir on the left bank of Bree yo. This reservoir can take 36 million cubic-metres of water to ease and abate flood. Flood protection alert has been imposed at a total of 2100 kms long dike section along the flooded rivers in north-eastern and south-eastern Hungary. Third degree alert is in operation along 726 kms.

At present more than 12,000 persons are engaged in the flood and inland water protection operations. Their work is being assisted by over 1,000 vehicles and machines.

Southeastern Flood Control

LD021208 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI)--The dike on the left bank of the Fekete-Koros River in South-eastern Hungary was exploded at Malyvad late Friday evening. The capacity of the Malyvad reservoir is 75 million cubic-metres. The explosion was required in order to ward off great flood pressure on Fekete-Koros and on the lower stretches of these rivers. The flood defence squads succeeded in opening the water reservoir. This will considerably ease flood protection work from Bekes to Mezobereny.

Flood Update

LD021946 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--The second heavy flood wave is gradually going down on the upper Hungarian stretches of the Koros rivers. With the left bank of the "Fekete-Koros" opened Friday night, the Malyvad cistern holding 75 million cu. metres of water, began to be filled. As a result, levels on "Fekete-Koros" fell 50 centimetres by Saturday morning at village Ant. The swelling has slowed down along the right banks of "Kettos Koros" too, while the recession on the upper section of "Sebes Koros" reached the one metre mark. Heavy control is maintained everywhere in the region.

The river Tisza culminates at Tokoj with 835 centimetres, falling 45 centimetres short of the highest water-level ever recorded. Bodrog goes on falling moderately, but in the vicinity of Sarospatak, after a lasting culmination at 664 centimetres, the levels still stand only 26 centimetres below the all-time high figure registered. The rising Kraszna topped 623 centimetres at [name indistinct] major Friday night, 27 centimetres below the highest levels measures hitherto. Flood alert is maintained at a length of 2,100 kilometres along the defence lines concerned. The Koros rivers, Kraszna, Bodrog, the upper section of the "Lonyai" canal, the mouth stretch of Berettyo and Tisza between Tokaj and Tiszafured are invariably under third-degree alert. The dikes are protected by second-degree alert at a length of 594 kilometres.

The territories under inland waters have somewhat increased, extending over 98,000 hectares, including 34,000 hectares of sowing area, in the eastern part of the country. Engaged in the flood and inland-water controlling operations are more than 12,000 people assisted by over 1,000 vehicles and machines.

GIEREK MEETS WITH BREZHNEV DURING CRIMEA HOLIDAY

LD011618 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Msocow, 31 Jul, (PAP)--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, now on a holiday in the Soviet Union, had a meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea today. The two leaders exchanged information on the situation in their countries and on problems currently being tackled by the CPSU and PUWP.

The sides spoke with appreciation of the political cooperation between the two brotherly parties, which are the driving force of bringing the Polish and Soviet nations still closer together and of constant deepening of all-round cooperation between them.

Under recently concluded agreements, the next quinqennium is going to see development of Polish-Soviet co-production and specialization in the electronic and aviation industries, in shipbuilding and other vital branches of the economy. Huge joint ventures will be implemented to satisfy the energy needs of national economies in both countries. Polish-Soviet trade is supposed to go up by over one-third.

Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the need for taking adequate measures by both partners to control exact and timely implementation of the long-term specialization and co-production programme and for effectively utilizing both countries' research potential in the interest of both sides. It is important to start the back-ups in the economic relations between both countries, with special emphasis on light and food industries, they stated.

Having discussed the international situation, the two leaders stressed that the fate of a new round of the arms race was being determined at present. Together with other countries of the socialist community, Poland and the USSR, who suffered the greatest losses in World War II, are doing their best to prevent an increase in the threat of the outbreak of war. The stopping of the uncontrollable development of the nuclear-rocket potentials is the main significance of the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty organization at the May meeting in Warsaw. It is important that this voice of common sense and good will should draw a proper response in the West and that the opportunity to heal the situation in Europe and worldwide should not be missed.

The meetings and talks of leaders of socialist and capitalist countries, held recently, testify to the fact that the obstacles that detente encountered were overcome. However, none of the sides should try to undermine the existing balance of military forces. Such attempts stand no chances for success and can lead only to new complications in the international situation.

The participants in the meeting confirmed their invariable support for the dedicated struggle of the Palestinian people for their national rights, including setting up a state of their own. They stressed with satisfaction that the demands to solve the situation in the Middle East in a just way were expressed in an authoritative manner in a special resolution adopted recently by the U.N. General Assembly.

Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev exchanged views on the burning problems of the international communist movement. In this connection, they stressed the growing significance of the solidarity of action of communists and other progressove and peaceful socio-political currents in the struggle for peace and social progress. The meeting of the leaders of both fraternal parties was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding.

Warsaw Commentary

LD022135 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Continuing from Radio Polonia, a comment on the meeting between the Polish and Soviet leaders Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea, taken from the weekend edition of the Warsaw city daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

It was a meeting of notable political significance. Apart from reviewing bilateral issues, Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev made a thorough analysis of the international situation as seen from Warsaw and Moscow. Poland and the Soviet Union have been acting jointly for the safeguarding of World peace, and this issue was in the focus of attention during the Crimea meeting.

There is, as is known, some good reason for concern over the dangerous political tendencies coming to the fore in some countries. The communique on the Crimea meeting says that the fate of a new stage of the arms race is now hanging in the balance. Neither Poland nor the Soviet Union can stand idly by for this is an issue crucial for a durable world peace. The halting of the arms race especially in the nuclear sphere has been indeed among the major goals of the socialist countries' diplomatic efforts. It can safely be said that not a single opportunity has been wasted to reverse the dangerous course of developments.

The declaration adopted at the last session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states contains a set of concrete proposals aimed at the halting of the arms race. What is needed now according to the communique after the Gierek-Brezhnev talks is a response of the West to that manifestation of common sense and good will.

There have already appeared in the international politics signs of return to the principles agreed upon in Helsinki at the European security and cooperation conference. Poland and the Soviet Union have always considered detente not as a transitory phenomenon but as a permanent strategy aimed at the consolidation of peace. Hence the hopes attacked to the autumn-scheduled Madrid meeting of the Helsinki (?charter) ex-signatories, a meeting to which Poland and the Soviet Union will make a constructive contribution.

Poland and the Soviet Union are not trying to shed any responsibility for the cause of peace. This stems from the common historical experience. To take up this challenge now means to unite efforts and policies geared to promoting disarmament and maintaining detente. The Crimea meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev served precisely this aim.

PRICE INCREASES FOR BROILER FOWL ANNOUNCED

LD011332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Summary] New purchase prices for young broiler chickens come into force today. They will be Z3 per kg higher than before. Purchase prices for young broiler turkeys are also being raised today by Z5.50 per kg. The new price for broiler chickens is Z35.50 per kg, and for broiler turkeys Z42.50.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FLOOD CONDITIONS IN VOIVODSHIPS

Vistula, San Floods

AU011135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Showers, at times intensive, are still occurring in western and southern Poland, and that is why the swollen rivers are slow in subsiding. The Vistula between Zawichost and Plock is running 1.2 meters above the alert level. The Vistula high tide had passed Warsaw at the 7.28 meters level and reached Plock on Thursday. Work is continuing to safeguard the water barracade at Wloclawek. The swollen Vistula waters will subside slowly because of the San high tide.

The rivers in the Subcarpathian areas have subsided, but the level of the San between Jaroslaw and the Vistula is still much above the alert level. Recurring rains impede work to relieve flood damage.

In Walbrzych Voivodship the level of the Pilawa, Bystrzyca, Scinawka and Budzowka is increasing. In Siedlce Voivodship, the Wilga embankments are in danger and many thousands of hectares of land are under water. Sokolow and Wegrowo, which were badly hit by a cloudburst, are recovering and all factories are now in production. The Wegrowo hospital is being supplied with fresh water. The main flood committee reports that flood alerts have been announced in Skierniewice, Walbrzych and Biala Podlaska Voivodships, and canceled in Elblag, Szczecin and Torun Voivodships. Flood alerts are still in effect for 22 voivodships.

Conditions in Opole Voivodship

LD011216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Summary] It is reported from Opole Voivodship that heavy rain has caused the level of water in the rivers to rise for the third time this summer. As a result, ten villages have been flooded in the south of the voivodship. Considerable rainfall has raised the level of the water in the upper and middle reaches of the Odra. Over the past 24 hours the Odra has been swollen by great amounts of water from the Sudety mountains and rivers. Alert levels on the middle Odra were exceeded this morning. The water-level indicator in Miedonia registered 420 cm today. In the present situation, the plan to start navigation from Mozle to Szczecin is not realistic.

Opole Damage

LD011218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Summary] The intensity of the rainfall has dropped throughout the country and it is sunny in places. However, local storms combined with heavy rainfall are causing a lot of trouble, particularly in the southwest and south. These rains are causing the rivers to rise again. In Opole Voivodship water has destroyed about five kilometres of asphalt roads in the south. The Odra has reached the alert level in Brzeg. The swelling of the Odra in the Kedzierzyn-Kozle area has caused many difficulties.

Flood Aftermath in Lomza

LD011220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Summary] There has been fine sunny weather in northeast Poland for the past 3 days. This weather is helping the farmers in Lomza Voivodship who have now started harvesting.

Heavy machinery cannot get into the fields everywhere, especially in the south of the voivodship. Farmers will earmark rye which has been cut with the help of scythes on heavy soil for fodder.

New Flood Levels

LD020946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Vistula reached the record level of 8 meters near Torun last night. A damaged drinking water main was repaired rapidly with the help of troops. A similar level was reached by the Vistula in the neighborhood of Chelmno, but so far the flood water is flowing calmly. Despite this, more than 10,000 hectares of farmland, much of it arable, is under water once more in Torun Voivodship. Many families have been evacuated from threatened localities in Torun Voivodship. Rescue operations are concentrated in the Torun and Bydgoszcz Voidvodships, while everything is being made ready in anticipation of the peak wave in the Elblag and Gdansk Voivodships, as well as in Lower Silesia. A violent downpour struck Warsaw last night and low-lying streets and buildings were flooded. Large pools are hampering traffic. As much as 13 mm of rain fell in 1 hour. A record of a kind was established in Chojnice Bydgoszcz Voivodship, where 46 mm of rainfall was recorded.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SFRY'S VRHOVEC

AU011523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the 29-30 July "friendly, official visit" to Poland by Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs]

[Text] PAP--Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid a friendly, official visit to Poland on 28-30 July at the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During the visit, Josip Vrhovec was received by Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. The meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY placed a wreath at the Grave of the Unkown Soldier in Warsaw, toured the historical monuments in Warsaw and Gdansk, and studied the city's socioeconomic and cultural achievements.

Emil Wojtaszek and Josip Vrhovec held an extensive exchange of views on the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and on current international problems. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that Polish-Yugoslav comprehensive and mutually advantageous political, economic, cultural-educational and other cooperation is developing favorably in accordance with the summit decisions and with the principles of equality, sovereignty and mutual understanding of and respect for the specifics of the two states' domestic development and international position.

The meetings and talks between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, have been particularly important for intensifying the friendly cooperation between the two states and peoples. The results of these meetings constitute a permanent foundation for the further development of Polish-Yugoslav relations and cooperation, in which both sides are interested.

The two ministers stressed the significance of the contacts between parliaments, socio-political organizations and cities for intensification of mutual relations and the traditional friendship between the Polish and Yugoslav peoples. The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the favorable development of economic relations, including co-production and production specialization. They noted the need to increase efforts to ensure further development and consolidation of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

They stressed the significance of the increasing exchanges of cultural-scientific and technical values and achievements, and of contacts and information which help the two peoples get to know each other better and get closer to each other.

While exchanging views on current international issues, the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY drew particular attention to the need for all states and nations to increase efforts in order to preserve peace and detente, to halt the arms race, to promote effective disarament, to strengthen security and to develop equal international cooperation. They noted that Poland and Yugoslavia constructively contribute to the achievements of those goals.

They stressed the importance of the policy and movement of the nonaligned states in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and detente, and to consolidate international security.

Emil Wojtaszek and Josip Vrhovec paid special attention in their talks to the situation in Europe. They expressed their concern about the existing sources of tension, which endanger the processes of detente and international cooperation. They stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, and expressed the view that in the present complicated international situation, efforts to build mutual understanding and trust are of particularly great significance. They declared themselves for intensified efforts to continue the process of detente, to halt the arms race and to begin disarmament measures in Europe in the field of nuclear and conventional weapons.

The ministers noted the significance of the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act. They expressed the concordant conviction that, given good preparations and a constructive approach by all participants, the Madrid meeting should make an important contribution to the continuation and intensification of the process of detente, and to the development of equal cooperation in the interest of all European states and nations.

The ministers stressed the particular topicality of the proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. They expressed the concordant view that the decision to convene such a conference should be taken at the Madrid meeting, as this would have a positive impact on the situation in Europe and the world.

While exchanging information on the subject of the preparations for the coming ordinary and extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, the two ministers stressed the need for the consistent observance of the UN Charter. They emphasized the important role played by the United Nations, and the need for the United Nations to increase its effective activities in the present complicated international situation.

The ministers also exchanged views on international problems of interest to their two countries, especially on the world sources of tensions and conflicts. They stressed their concordant view that efforts must be intensified in order to eliminate these sources through peaceful political solutions.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks. They also expressed the conviction that these results will help to promote favorable development of friendly relations between the Polish People's Republic and the SFRY, and to intensify their cooperation. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, invited Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LUKASZEWICZ MEETS WITH BCP'S MIKHAYLOV

AU011400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] PAP--J. Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with S. Mikhalov, BCP Central Committee secretary, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The subjects discussed included current problems of ideological work in connection with implementing the resolutions adopted by the Eighth PZPR Congress and the 11th BCP Congress, and problems of further developing PZPR-BCP cooperation. During his stay in Poland, the Bulgarian guest toured Warsaw and Gdansk.

ZANDAROWSKI RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP SECRETARY

LD022150 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Aug (PAP)--Z. Zandarowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, received S. Vilargues, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party CC, at the PUWP CC headquarters today. Vilargues has been in Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The two assessed the international situation and stressed the necessity of consistent struggle for peace and detente, the important stage of which was the Paris meeting of European communist workers' parties. They exchanged views on the activity carried out by the two parties and sized up the state of the inter-party relations between the PUWP and the PCP, voicing their interest in further developing them in an all-round manner. W. Piatkowski, head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department, took part in the meeting.

WRZASZCZYK RECEIVES LAO PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

LD312202 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 31 July, PAP--Today, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, vice-premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, received Ma Khaikhamphithoun, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who heads the Laotian delegation now in Poland. The two chairmen discussed prospects for the Polish-Laotian economic cooperation in the coming years.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY JUDGES

AU011407 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a 29 July meeting with chairmen of the military courts of honor--place not given]

[Text] Speaking to the chairmen of the military courts of honor, W. Jaruzelski thanked them for the social militancy and highly productive performance of their courts.

He said that these courts represent the ideas of socialist upbringing in a particularly impressive way, and constitute one of the higher forms of social influence on various communities. The activity of the courts is advantageous to the armed forces as such and to the individual groups of regular cadres. The functions of the military courts of honor undergo various changes and improve constantly, which is above all a result of socialist transformations in the life of the country and, correspondingly, in the life of the armed forces. Under the present conditions, when the military cadre possesses high professional qualifications and profound socialist consciousness, every symptom--however negligible--of behavior that offends the valid norms and principles of living with others and of ethics can be spotted more easily and should receive proper treatment from the entire community. The courts of honor, which regard preventive and educational activities as the foundation of their performance, play an important role in this regard. Guided by concern for increasingly stronger moral-political cohesion of our armed forces, we must continue to improve cooperation between the courts of honor and party and social organizations, propagate proven experience and launch new initiatives.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the valuable proposals worked out by the session of the chairmen of the courts of honor should improve ideological-educational activities, which to a decisive extent determine the effectiveness of implementing all the tasks posed by the party program for the armed forces.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski wished the chairmen and all members of the courts of honor further achievements in service and social work, and satisfaction in the exemplary implementation of their tasks.

PYKA ADDRESSES DELEGATION TO UN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

LD012309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka received today, in the office of the Council of Ministers, the Polish delegation which took part in the second world conference of the UN decade for women in Copenhagen. Addressing the delegates, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka said, among other things:

[Begin Pyka recording] [Passage indistinct] to raise cries, words almost of pleading for the consolidation of peace, those were the delegations of the socialist countries, and above all of Poland and the Soviet Union. That strength was embodied in the words equality, development and peace. If that program, those programs, were not always uniformly interpreted, and there were various discussions among various countries, if we look at the contribution by the Polish delegation, which was able in a firm manner to force through all those elements of equality, development and peace, then we can say that it is an enormous success for Polish foreign policy, for Polish thinking on peace and social development, which was presented [word indistinct] by the women and approved in the final documents.

You also put forward there, in that international forum, the proposal by Edward Gierek on convening in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament: Finally, I would like to stress that the papers which you read, and I am thinking here of the papers entitled "The Upbringing of Society in a Spirit of Peace" and "The Evolution and Role of the Contemporary Family in the Socialist State," had an enormous influence on the entire course of the conference. This underlines [word indistinct] unambiguously, that the contribution by the Polish delegation at the world conference of the UN decade for women has been very great.

If I may, on behalf of the Executive of the party Central Committee, on behalf of the Polish Government, and on my own behalf, I would like to thank you very warmly and ask you with all your experiences, thoughts, proposals and concepts to serve our state through our foreign policy and also our domestic policy, in streamlining all social and economic structures with the aim of further improving the situation of our Polish women.

If I could ask the chairwoman of our delegation, your delegation, member of the Council of State (?Comrade) Kempara and the other colleagues to report to us, it would give us more information about what happened in the international arena in Copenhagen. [end recording]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

LD022236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Warsaw radio correspondent Jacek Kalabinski's interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, marking the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki conference--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] The results of the 5 years which have passed since the adoption of the Helsinki charter and their influence on the world and Europe have been discussed many times. I would therefore like to ask you the following: To what degree have the Helsinki accords made it easier for Poland to conduct its foreign policy?

[Answer] I think the answer is contained in the effects of Polish foreign policy, its scope and complexity. I am thinking here about the expanded political dialogue which dealt with the most important problems of our continent as well as the broad front of economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, personal exchanges and so on. All this is included in the Helsinki Final Act.

To begin with certain fundamental issues, I would like to return to the following fact: Helsinki has strengthened the feeling of both security and detente in internationally, has provided some trust, and provided a basis for international relations formed on principles of cooperation. This is even contained in the name of the conference itself, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. I think that this cooperation can even be regarded as some kind of solid infrastructure, or what we call security and international trust.

[Question] Mr Minister, someone said that Poland, out of all European countries, has banked on detente to the greatest extent, and therefore the stakes for Poland as far as maintaining detente goes are higher than for any other country. Would you agree with this?

[Answer] Security and peace are of the same significance for everybody. In our case the manifestation of the commitment to the struggle for detente and its continuation is, of course, definitely greater than that of many of our European partners. This results from our history, or I would even say from our particular sensitivities (?which are), in existence and form, a certain objective factor in our policy. Our historical experience says that without peace in Europe there is no peaceful work, no development of the security of our nation which was so gravely hit--hence this commitment, this sensitivity to all threats to the process of detente [words indistinct].

[Question] It is no secret to anyone, Mr Minister, that not all the Helsinki decisions have been implemented. It is also quite obvious that the international situation has recently become more complicated. Which of these unrealized Helsinki decisions are, according to you, most urgent as far as our country is concerned, and what questions are going to be raised by Polish diplomacy in order to more fully implement the Helsinki charter?

[Answer] I am not convinced that saying not "all the decisions have been implemented" is correct, because the Final Act, as is known, contains 500 decisions, recommendations and principles. This is a document which is simultaneously a program and an expression of some factors in development--a process. It is not a document of which one can say that it is being implemented or not being implemented. One can only say that the development of the international situation and international relations is or is not moving in the direction which is in agreement with the letter and spirit of this document. As for the principles of security which were formulated in Helsinki, we (?have been) adding to them [words indistinct] means and agreements which strengthen the security (?of nations).

On the contrary, in this period, in 5 years, a deterioration in the situation has taken place, such as the well-known decision of NATO about Eurostrategic armaments. In this sector of security, which one can describe as military security, there has been no development in agreement with the spirit of Helsinki. Although the decision of Helsinki concerning building the means of mutual trust are, in general successfully implemented, that is such things as sending observers to military maneuvers and so on, one cannot really say that anything has been infringed on as far as this sector is concerned. The spirit of Helsinki which said that political security would be supported by decisions in the military field has of course not been adhered to.

[Question] As far as the second basket is concerned, that is economic agreements and cooperation, has Helsinki fully satisfied our hopes?

[Answer] Not all the principles which could have resulted from the Helsinki conference have been fully implemented. For example, a barrier of (?noneconomic) discrimination remains, and so on and so forth. This has been expressed in difficulties in EEC-CEMA talks. On the other hand one cannot say that as far as the [word indistinct] and scientific and technological cooperation goes, there has been no rapid development since Helsinki, and that a worsening of the situation or departure from the principles took place in this sphere. Simply, the pace of development in agreement with the Helsinki spirit is slower than could be expected. No doubt the developments in economic climate in that period are not without effect here too--(?the swings), inflation, (?deflation) and so on.

[Question] Finally, the last question Mr Minister. The Madrid meeting is approaching and it is much talked about. The international situation, as we have already agreed, is not as good as we would like it to be. On the contrary, it has complicated even further, and (?new) sources of tension have appeared. Are you of the opinion that Madrid can improve the international situation in relation to what we talked about in the last few months, or will it pass in the spirit of confrontation of East and West?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the socialist countries, including our country, would like it very much for the Madrid conference to provide strong stimuli for the continuation and deepening of the process of detente in Europe. We shall do everything in this direction.

(?Let us hope that the effects of the Madrid meeting will be like that). But, on the other hand, the forecasts do not fill one with confidence that Madrid will fulfill such hopes. In the initial phase a certain period of confrontation is likely. This will probably correspond with the tensions in the international situation and the offensive of the antidetente forces (?with which we are confronted).

Nevertheless, I am convinced that Madrid will bring results favoring the process of dialogue and detente in Europe, and that it will allow the working out of some kind of a constructive program in the spirit of what is described as concensus, and that in every one of the so-called Helsinki baskests [words indistinct] it will be possible to achieve a little progress, but nevertheless progress. For us it is most significant for Madrid to give, in a way, a mandate to begin preparations for (?or organize) the European conference on military detente and disarmament, the conference which should be equally important, as far as military detente goes, to the effect in the political sphere achieved by the Helsinki conference. This would be a beginning of the same process--which began in the political field with Helsinki--in the field of military detente. (?It is really worth) starting this process because on it depends to a great extent the progress of what we call detente in Europe, strenghthening security in Europe and military security.

[Question] To say nothing of the cost of armaments. The opening of such a process would definitely lighten the budgets of all the countries involved. The burden of military budgets is even more difficult now as the economic situation in the world is rather difficult.

[Answer] Yes, the burden to nations of the cost of armaments is of course, enormous. This applies both to Europe and the whole world. This is one of the fundamental problems of the contemporary age: reconciliation of this enormous waste while not solving the most vital questions of development of higher civilization and development of progress in various fields. This applies in particular to the enormous problems of the Third World.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RECALL, APPOINTMENTS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Edwin Wisniewski from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, in connection with his appointment as ambassador to Peru, and appointed Zenon Slotwinski undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Metallurgy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

DPRK VISITORS--The official visit to Poland by a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly ended on 25 July. The delegation, which was led by Minister of Labor Administration Chae Hui-chong, had meetings and talks in the Sejm, and was received by M. Milczarek, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, and by Vice Foreign Minister M. Dorbrosielski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

DANISH NAVY IN GDYNIA--Ships of the Danish Royal Navy arrived in Gdynia on an official visit on 25 July. The crews of the ships, which are commanded by Commander Finn Alsing, will visit the tricity and the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Stutthof. The Danish ships will be open to the public. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

CEAUSESCU, ANDREI, MITEA DEPARTS FOR USSR 4 AUGUST

AU041020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning left for the USSR at the invitation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Constantin Mitea, member of the party Central Committee and counsellor of the party secretary general and president of the republic.

On his departure from Constanta's Kogilniceanu Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Leonte Rautu, Petre Dancia, Gheorghe Dumitrache, Ion Stoian and Richard Winter. Members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government and representatives of the party-state bodies of Constanta County and municipality were present, as well as V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A group of Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Many working people of Constanta municipality rallied to the airport to hail Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with particular enthusiasm and chanted "Ceausescu-RCP," "Ceausescu-Romania, the fatherland and friendship" and "Ceausescu and the people." Once more they expressed the love and esteem of all our people for the party-state leader, with whose life and activity everything that is attained in our fatherland is indissolubly linked, for the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. They also expressed the determination to unflinchingly implement the party domestic and foreign policy devoted to Romania's flourishing and the overall cause of socialism and progress in the world and of international security and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly responded to the friendly manifestations of those present at the airport.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

AU012105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2048 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Aug (AGERPRES)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania has been empowered by the Romanian Government to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania was deeply worried to learn about the decision of the Knesset (the Israeli Parliament) to proclaim Jerusalem the capital city of the State of Israel, an act aiming at the annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem which was occupied in the June 1967 war. This unilateral, arbitrary act which changes the status of Jerusalem flagrantly runs counter to the norms of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council with regard to the status of Jerusalem, as well as the peoples' legitimate aspirations after a political settlement of the Middle East situation. The Israeli parliament's decision further heightens tension in that part of the world, raises further obstacles to a global political settlement of the Middle East conflict, being a source of other serious dangers to peace in the region and the world over.

Public opinion in Romania disapproves this serious action undertaken by the Israeli parliament. Given its illegal character, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania is authorized to state that the Romanian Government will not recognize the arbitrary change of the status of Jerusalem and consequently Romania will not open representations in Jerusalem, will not participate in any Israeli event or action in the occupied part of Jerusalem, and her representatives will have no contact with Israeli authorities in that part of the town.

Consistent with her high-principled stand as regards the peaceful settlement of all conflicts, Romania has firmly declared for the achievement of a global and durable peace in the Middle East conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, from the Arab part of Jerusalem included, to a resolution of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination, to set up an independent Palestinian state included, to guarantee integrity, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the region.

This calls for an end to any acts that can generate tension, posing fresh obstacles to the normalization of the situation.

The interests of the political and global settlement of the Middle East conflict, the interests of all the peoples in the region, as well as the interests of the cause of general peace require that Israel give up this arbitrary measure abiding by the UN resolutions and ceasing any action that might aggravate the situation and prevent the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS SESSION ON 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF CSCE MEETING

AU012125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2055 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Aug (AGERPRES)--A joint meeting of the bureau of the Grand National Assembly, of the State Council and of the Executive Bureau of the Government of Romania marking five years since the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki took place in Neptun Resort on August 1 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

The opening speech was delivered by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Gheorghe Radulsescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, as well as other participants took the floor.

At the end, the joint meeting unanimously adopted the statement-call of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the Government of Romania on all parliaments, on supreme bodies and heads of state, on government and heads of government, on all the peoples that participated in the all-European conference of Helsinki.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING IRANIAN REVOLUTION

AU022004 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Nikola Vitorovic commentary]

[Text] From the very beginning, the Iranian crisis has had a dual character: an international and an internal one. The past week has been no exception in this respect, although there was some hope for a while that quick solutions might be found for some questions. Nikola Vitorovic comments:

It is quite clear that despite the death of the shah--whose handing over was one of the main conditions for the liberation of the hostages--the American diplomats continue to be prisoners, although of whom no one knows any longer. It is also clear that Iran will not get a prime minister soon. These are the two main points of the Iranian problem, which after a period of apparent calm has again aroused the world's interest.

These two points at the moment contain the two main weaknesses of the Islamic revolution which under Khomeyni's banner succeeded in uniting the masses of the people in overthrowing the shah and conducting a truly independent policy. However, at least for the time being this revolution has remained powerless to settle internal political affairs. This was the case first with the parliamentary elections which were declared irregular and now with the election of the prime minister. There is struggle for power between the several political groups, among whom the Islamic fundamentalists are undoubtedly the strongest, but not strong enough to impose their will on other groups.

The overthrow of the shah and then the demand for his return--it was obvious that nothing would come of this, but it served to mobilize public opinion--led to eruptions from time to time in the Tehran streets. The situation has changed for the worse. The Islamic revolution has not succeeded in solving many of the country's key national problems nor has it corrected the worsening economic situation, which nourishes and inspires the revolution's opponents. The attempted coup and the mass reprisals and firing squads best indicate this.

The battle is being waged between the religious leaders who do not want to relinquish power and who, waving the green flag and the Koran, wish to remove the lay politicians from power, proclaiming that an Islamic country cannot be led by those who have a Western education.

Therefore Iran has a government without prime minister, and Khomeyni, whose authority is absolute but secretly disputed by some religious leaders who are waiting for his departure from this life, does not want to offend anybody.

The basic difficulty of Iran lies in the fact that no proper platform exists and that everybody has his own vision of the economy, the domestic political system and the international situation. In the light of the internal friction, the problem of the hostages--who are now dispersed throughout Iran--ceases to be the magic wand which used to bring the masses into the streets. American patience has contributed to this to some extent. Therefore, it is believed that the shah's death may speed up the solving of the problem of the hostages, and there are increasingly frequent statements--of course not by the ayatollahs--that the holding of hostages greatly hampers Iran's international position. It is good that somebody understands at least that.

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS WITH GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting in Belgrade today with Abdoulaye Toure, Guinea's minister of external affairs, who is in Yugoslavia on a private and working visit.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Minister Toure discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and topical issues of international relations as well as about the role of the policy of nonalignment in today's world.

In the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the interest of the two sides as well as broad possibilities for the further comprehensive development of relations between the two nonaligned countries were noted. It was stressed in the talks that the relations between Yugoslavia and Guinea are developing on the foundations of firm friendship and that it was Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure who provided the sign-post for this.

In the exchange of views on international issues, the results of the recent OAU summit as well as the question of preparing the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, which will be held in New Delhi at the beginning of next year, were discussed.

The ministers pointed out the great danger for peoples' independence and world peace stemming from the intensified use of force, intervention and interference as well as from attempts at imposing on nonaligned countries various forms of domination and sub-jugation. In this connection they pointed out the danger of the continuing arms race and of the deepening gap between the industrially developed and developing countries.

In noting the full identity of views on the issues discussed, the two ministers stressed the need to resolve major crises, which threaten peace and security in the world, by political means with the full application of the principles of the UN Charter concerning respect for the sovereignty and independence of countries as well as the right of people to decide, without outside interference, on their life and on their internal system and foreign policy.

In analyzing the world situation, Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Minister of External Affairs Toure stressed in particular their conviction that in the struggle for detente and for strengthening stability in the world, the policy of nonalignment as an independ-ent and nonbloc factor plays an irreplaceable role.

They stressed, therefore, that the active activity of the movement of nonaligned coun-tries in line with the true principles of nonalignment is of immense importance and they decided that Guinea and Yugoslavia, as nonaligned countries, will continue to make their maximum contribution to this.

The talks between the two ministers were attended by D. Petrovic, assistant federal [words indistinct] Semi Keita, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea; and Alpha Bacar Barry, Guinean ambassador in Belgrade.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec hosted a luncheon for Minister Toure and the members of his entourage. On that occasion toasts appropriate to the occasion were exchanged. Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council, also attended the luncheon.

PCE LEADER CARRILLO ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK

LD022130 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee, has arrived in Dubrovnik on a working holiday as guest of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At Dubrovnik airport the distinguished guest was welcomed and greeted by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Nikola Maticevic, secretary of the committee of the Dubrovnik municipal conference.

ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM DRAWS CONDEMNATION

LD021642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem, the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

The decision of the Israeli Knesset to carry out the annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem and to proclaim Jerusalem the capital of Israel causes us serious concern.

With this decision, too, Israel is trying at all costs to prevent the achievement of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem in line with the principles of withdrawing from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including Jerusalem, and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestine people to self-determination, their return to their homeland and the establishment of a sovereign state at the national level.

This confirms that Israel wants to impose on the international community force and aggression as the method of resolving the Middle East crisis, by crudely violating the principles of the UN Charter and by ignoring all UN decisions and the attitudes of the international community. Thus Israel has taken upon itself the immense responsibility for the consequences of such a policy.

It is our deep conviction that the international community must not allow itself to be blackmailed and must not put up with crude aggression which tramples on the basic rights of people and threatens world peace.

The United Nations must demand with greater decisiveness that the principles of its Charter and its decisions be respected.

Yugoslavia will continue to work toward respect for these principles and the implementation of the national rights of the Arab countries and of the Palestine people.

MIJATOVIC SENDS MESSAGE TO TOKYO ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCE

LD021233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0706 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, has sent the following message to those taking part in the world conference against the atomic and hydrogen bomb which is being held in Tokyo:

"It is with pleasure that I send to all participants in the conference wishes for successful work on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf.

"We are witnessing a continuing arms race, particularly in nuclear arms, a crisis in the policy of detente and a much exacerbated international situation as a consequence of which world peace and security are under great threat today. Instead of existing crisis flashpoints being eliminated, new even more dangerous ones are being created.

"The enormous human sacrifices and material damage from World War II are still fresh in mind. Conscience and reason warn us that we should not forget them or permit the recent past to be repeated. That is why the international community as a whole and each country individually should make maximum efforts to eliminate the causes and dangers of war, particularly nuclear war. An essential precondition for this is real and complete disarmament.

"Of particular concern is the senseless and continued arms race, the consequences of which are multifaceted and affect all countries and all peoples. The development of nuclear arms concentrated in the hands of a small number of countries has reached terrifying dimensions. Efforts to date by peace-loving forces to hold back this race unfortunately have not produced the expected results.

"In their desire to contribute to overcoming such an extremely dangerous situation, the nonaligned countries started an initiative which led to the holding of the first UN General Assembly special session devoted to this problem. There the importance of broader involvement by the international community and of the strengthening of the role of the world organization as an irreplaceable factor in efforts towards disarmament was stressed. The path towards this final aim, however, is long and very difficult. The problem of arms, above all nuclear arms, remains one of the most important and topical tasks of our era, the greatest responsibility for which is borne by the countries which have nuclear arms.

"As a socialist and nonaligned country which with all its essence aspires the peaceful development of international relations, Yugoslavia--together with the other nonaligned countries--will continue to follow the path and policy of peace for which President Tito actively fought for years. It will consistently fight for peace and security in the world and will call for the democratization of international political and economic relations so that all countries might have the possibility of all-round development.

"These high aims demand devoted efforts by all mankind and of all peaceful forces. In this sense we see the conference's significant role as part of the general efforts being made in the world towards ending the arms race and opening up a process of real and complete disarmament."

TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD032350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2003 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 August (TANJUG)--Turkish Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, with ten ranking government officials from a number of departments, arrived here in Belgrade this evening.

The talks between Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic and the Turkish finance minister will focus on broader aspects of Yugoslav-Turkish economic cooperation. Kostic and Sezgin will also exchange views on bilateral trade relations and possibilities for further increasing of trade.

Having in view very close stands of the two countries on numerous international questions, the talks are expected also to focus on certain multilateral questions pertaining to the development of the new international economic order and Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation in international finance organizations.

OIL ENTERPRISES SIGN JOINT EXPLORATION CONTRACT WITH ANGOLA

LD011438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Luanda, Aug 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav oil enterprises Inanaftaplin and Naftagas have concluded a contract here with Sonangol, the Angolan national oil company, on joint oil prospecting and exploitation along Angola's continental shelf.

The Yugoslav enterprises are members of an international consortium of oil companies which does business here and includes France's ALF Alquitain, the U.S. Mobil, and Italy's AGIP.

The conclusion of this contract marks the beginning of long-term cooperation between Yugoslav working organizations for oil prospecting and exploitation and Sonangol, the Angolan national company, said Ivan Cenk, president of the Naftagas management committee, on signing the contract.

Under the contract, the Yugoslav enterprises and their Angolan business partner are to prospect for oil along the Atlantic coast of Angola, near the mouth of the Zaire River, and then exploit it for 20 years.

Thanks to newly-prospected oilfields in this part of the country, Angola should double its oil output in 2 year's time, experts said. This year, Angola should produce nearly 11,000,000 tons of oil.

NIN VIEWS STRENGTH OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

AU011345 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1543 27 Jul 80 p 44

[Dr Ranko Petkovic commentary: "Challenge to Nonalignment: To Live With Differences"]

[Text] What is the actual meaning of the slogan "Unity in Differences" that has been accepted as the ideological and structural characteristic of the nonaligned policy and movement, and what is the effect scope of that meaning?

It is certainly not a purely academic and theoretical question. In the coming period it might prove to be one of the existential questions of the nonaligned movement.

The latest reason, among many other examples, that could have prompted us to follow this trend in our deliberations was India's recent recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, which has been appraised on many sides and especially among the ASEAN countries as "a violation of the basic principles of nonalignment."

We have no intention in this context to assess to what extent India's antagonisms in its relations with Pakistan, China and the United States, and the USSR economic and military support enjoyed by India for many years have influenced its recognition of the Heng Samrin regime, as well as to what extent the discord in the ASEAN countries' relations with the USSR and Vietnam and their friendly relations with the United States and considerably improved relations with the PRC have influenced their condemnation of that act by India. [paragraph continues]

It is enough to say that it is India's sovereign right to make decisions on its international relations just as it is a sovereign right of the ASEAN countries to publicly state their political views. At the same time, other countries, especially those in the nonaligned movement, may regret those controversies in relations among countries ranking among the founders of the nonaligned movement (India, Indonesia) or the fact that India has dissociated itself from the view of the majority of nonaligned countries that the recognition of a regime established through foreign intervention is unacceptable. However, all that understandably cannot be a reason for any kind of bloc type disqualifications or for any guardianship-like cry for help over the fate of the nonaligned movement.

Of course, the story of differences in the nonaligned movement neither begins nor ends with this case.

In the current political vocabulary there are two primary ways of expressing and interpreting the differences in the nonaligned movement:

First, the differences are an expression the structural heterogeneity of the nonaligned countries resulting from their geopolitical positions, cultural environments, social models, political choices, levels of economic development and so forth; and second, the differences appear as an illustrative manifestation of the organic incompatibility of the nonaligned movement with bloc-type monolithism.

First of all it is necessary to accept--not as heresy, but as reality--the fact that, similar to all other countries, the nonaligned countries are motivated by certain interests and not by the principles and aims that would be separated from these interests and that, what is more, would subordinate these interests. The nonaligned countries do not represent some kind of metaphysical or Stalinist-Dulles type circle of annointed countries but rather a major part of the contemporary complex international community within which they fulfill their common rather than their minor, unique and often antagonistic and contrary national interests. The strength and vitality of the nonaligned movement lies not only in the fact that it has rallied the largest number of countries of the international community on a democratic and progressive platform of changing the world, but also in the fact that it provides the broadest framework for fulfilling the special national interests of nonaligned countries without any labelling or excommunications.

Those who fail or refuse to understand this have been wrong many times in their predictions of a collapse of the nonaligned movement because of conflicts among individual nonaligned countries or because of their disagreements over individual international problems.

It is known, for instance, that at this time there are disagreements in the nonaligned movement over several important problems ranging from intervention in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the Camp David agreements and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Ora (western Sahara) to certain priority questions of economic development (energy, raw materials, finances and so forth). The question of attitude toward the blocs--because of their objective place and role in the world (in the field of ideological indoctrination, economic power and military potential)--is a particularly sensitive one despite the undoubted nonbloc orientation of the majority of the movement's countries. [paragraph continues]

On one side of the movement, we have the constant activity of those who are strong advocates of "an equal distance" in relation to the blocs and, on the other, we have a continued and more or less organized action of those who are abolishing all distances in relation to one of the blocs.

Without disregarding subjective aspirations, it is possible to clearly identify and indicate the objective differences in interests that are at the bottom of these disagreements. The differences cannot be removed with a magic wand or by any directives from one single center or by hollow invocation of principles, no matter how important the principles may be as a guide and inspiration. For this reason, too, to a great extent they are not an alarming expression of disunity but rather more or less an expression of the normal state of affairs within the circle of some 100 countries that have not equally fulfilled their immediate and vital national interests and that find themselves in different geopolitical, economic and strategic positions in relation to the big powers.

However, just as differences in interests are an expression of the natural state of relations among nonaligned countries and of their general position in international relations, it is also natural for the majority of nonaligned countries to constantly strive to uphold the topicality of the principles and goals of the nonaligned movement through their dynamic joint actions and thereby widen the scope for strengthening the role of the nonaligned policy and movement now and in the future.

Those who toll the death bells over the historical fate of the nonaligned movement whenever the sparks of a conflict appear in the movement or whenever some spectacular disagreement breaks out among the nonaligned countries will have to understand once and for all that no differences on their own can threaten a movement that is based on pluralism of political interests and that has grown into an important factor of international relations precisely as a negation of bloc-type monolithism. Undoubtedly what is more dangerous are the illusions about the chances of establishing an abstract and nonhistorical "unity without differences."

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES FUEL SHORTAGES, PRICE INCREASES

AU011707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Summary] "The Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly today discussed for more than 4 hours proposals on measures and activities to prevent and eliminate the disturbances in the supply of certain products to the people." Some price increases are proposed. Dusan Mitic report:

"It is quite certain that 18 percent less fuel oil will be supplied this winter and 10 percent less heavy fuel oil. If other fuels were available in sufficient quantities there would be no problems, but it was said at the session that there is not enough coal or wood, and in such a situation a shortage of electric energy may very easily develop, too. Serious economies and economical use of energy are therefore required. It is believed that it would be useful to discourage consumption of liquid fuels by means of a correction of prices.

"The reduction of the available quantities of light and heavy fuel oil indicates that the possibility of introducing rationing may be considered. In any case consumption will be below last year's level."

The Serbian Executive Council will propose to the Federal Executive Council the release of 34,000 tons of sugar from the Federal Directorate for Food Reserves. It also wants an increase in the price of edible oil to be considered urgently. Transportation price policy should channel goods from road to rail, rivers and the sea. The price of heavy fuel oil produced in Yugoslavia should be raised to that of imported fuel oil.

"Speaking about prices, it also is proposed to adjust the producer and retail meat prices to the actual market prices. It is calculated that the correction should amount to about 20 percent." A proposal also is being considered to extend the winter vacation in schools and to prolong teaching in the summer.

PRAHOVO CHEMICALS PLANT TO EXTRACT URANIUM

AU022028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 6

[Summary] The Prahovo chemicals plant intends to utilize its raw materials better and reduce its production costs. "In order to export more, the Prahovo chemical workers will expand their production range. Thus the idea that Prahovo should become a uranium producer will become true. By 1983 some 500 million dinars will be invested and installations to extract uranium from phosphoric acid will be built to yield 100 tons of uranium annually."

It is planned to invest 200 million dinars and build a plant to produce 30,000 tons of detergents yearly. A reduction of production costs is envisaged in the making of pesticides and fertilizers.

SEARCH FOR OIL CONTINUES IN SOUTH ADRIATIC

AU022030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 80 p 14

[Summary] "Kotor, 20 July--Jugopetrol of Kotor and the U.S. companies Butus Gas and Oil Company and Chevron have not interrupted their underwater prospecting in the southern Adriatic, which on the basis of results so far is believed to be oil bearing." A third borehold, South Adriatic III, will be sunk in November from a drilling platform. Seismic tests over a region 1,000-km long are underway.

Two boreholes have been sunk since prospecting began in 1973. No oil has been struck, but the data obtained indicate that there may be some off the Montenegro coast. The prospecting has cost about $20 million. This is covered by the U.S. firms, which will have a 49-percent share in any profit if oil is found.

MIJATOVIC ATTENDS TRADITIONAL MEETING IN TUZLA

LD012010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1823 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Tuzla, 1 August (TANJUG)--The traditional people's meeting connected with the march in the footsteps of the district partisan staff of northeast Bosnia was held this evening at Plocnik, near Tuzla. The meeting was also attended by Cvijetin Mijatovic who was the staff's wartime political commissar.